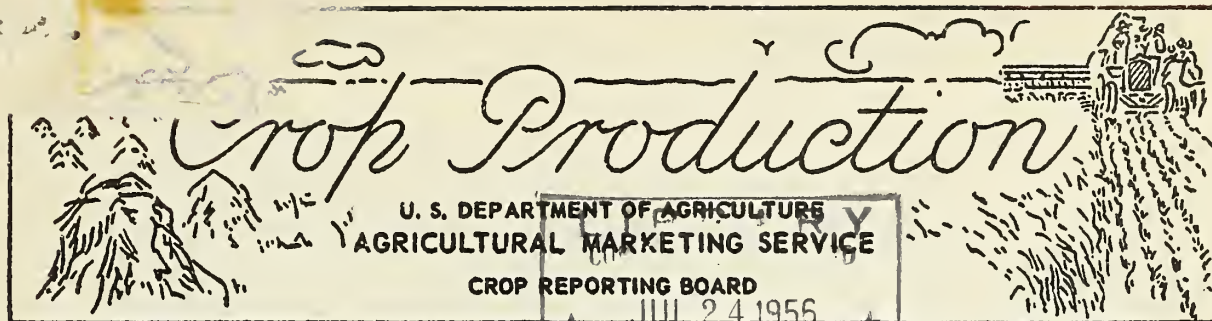


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Release: June 10, 1955

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
JUNE 1, 1955

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	Yield per acre			Total production (in thous.)		
	Aver-	Indi-				
	age	cated	Average			Indicated
	1944-53	June 1, 1955	1944-53	1954	June 1, 1955	
Winter wheat..... bu.	18.0	20.5	18.9	867,390	790,737	639,224
Rye..... "	12.1	13.8	11.9	21,097	23,688	25,786
CONDITION JUNE 1						
	Percent					
All spring wheat..... bu.	83	88	86	286,683	179,044	1/205,991
Durum.....	82	88	85	---	---	---
Other spring.....	83	88	86	---	---	---
Hay, all.....	85	82	79	---	---	---
Hay, wild.....	82	79	67	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.....	87	85	78	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy	87	81	83	---	---	---
Pasture.....	86	80	78	---	---	---

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average	1953	1954	Indicated
	1944-53			June 1, 1955
Peaches..... bu.	2/68,767	2/64,473	2/61,316	48,025
Pears..... "	2/30,950	29,081	30,434	30,673
Sweet cherries				
(11 States) ton	2/ 94	92	98	121
Apricots (3 States) "	2/ 234	243	155	258

1/Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/Includes some quantities not harvested.

Washington, D.C.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1952	1953	Indicated
	1943-52			1954
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines....	113,874	125,080	130,930	136,035
Grapefruit.....	50,034	38,360	48,370	42,420
Lemons.....	12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53			1944-53		
	Million pounds			Millions		
April	10,408	11,280	11,264	6,332	6,300	6,529
May	12,318	12,999	13,088	6,058	6,125	6,440
Jan.-May Incl.	48,852	53,165	52,788	28,699	30,026	30,842

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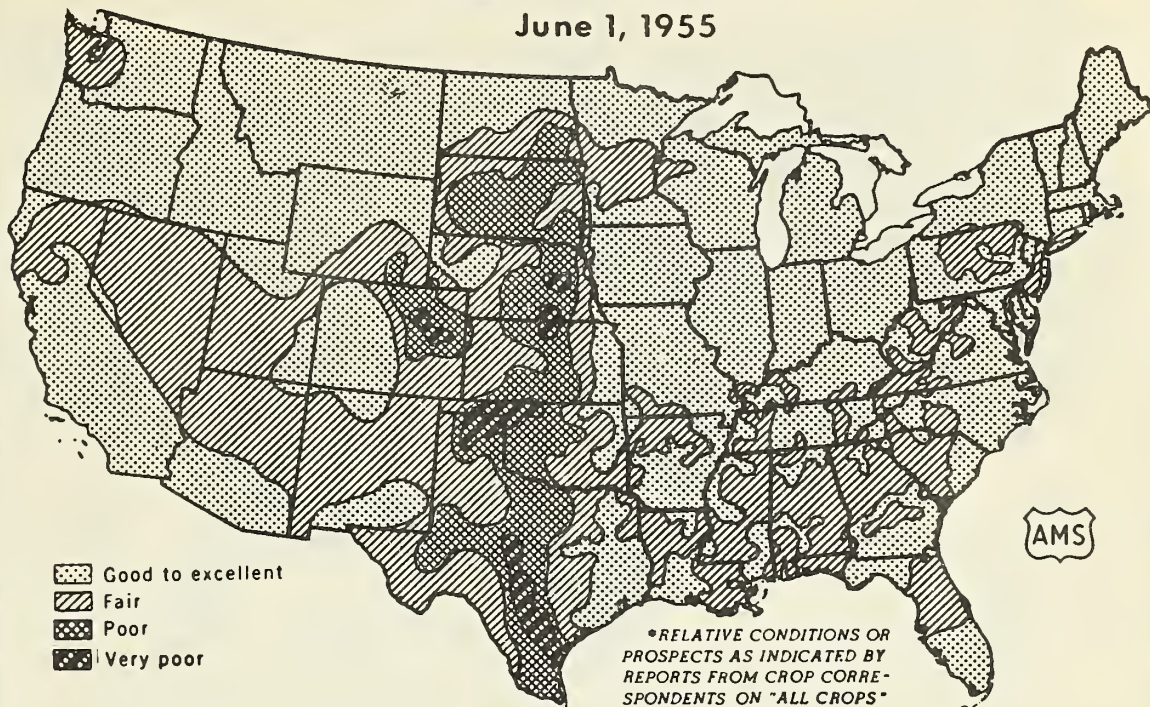
G. G. Butler.

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.



# CROP PROSPECTS\*

June 1, 1955

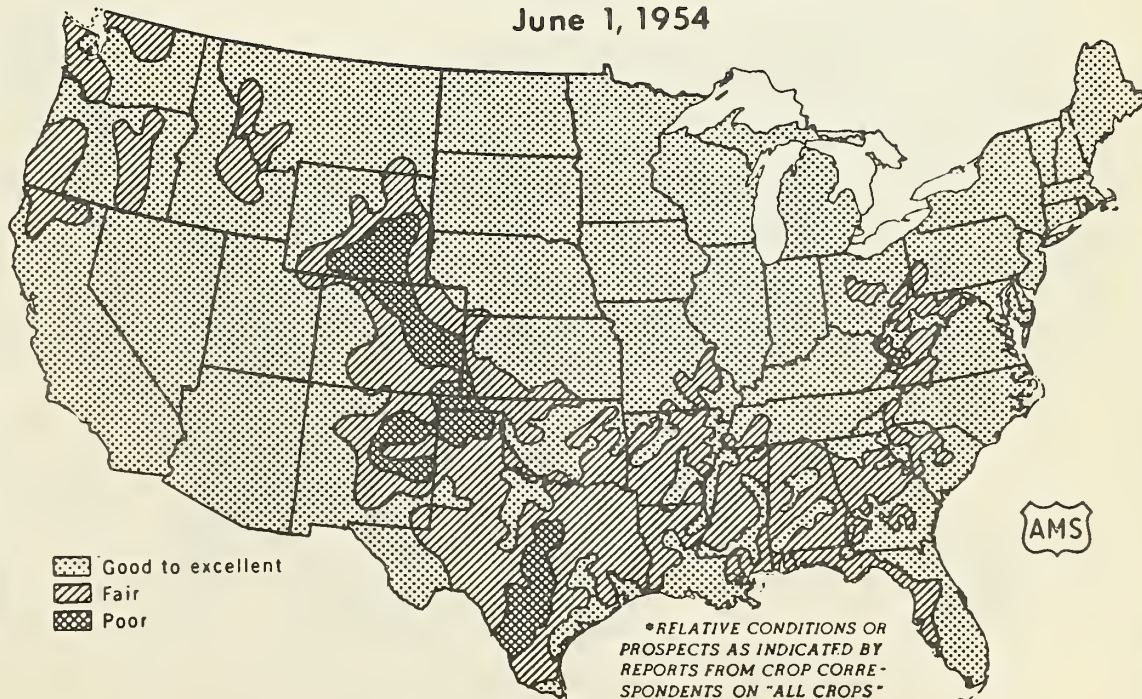


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1686 - 55 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# CROP PROSPECTS\*

June 1, 1954



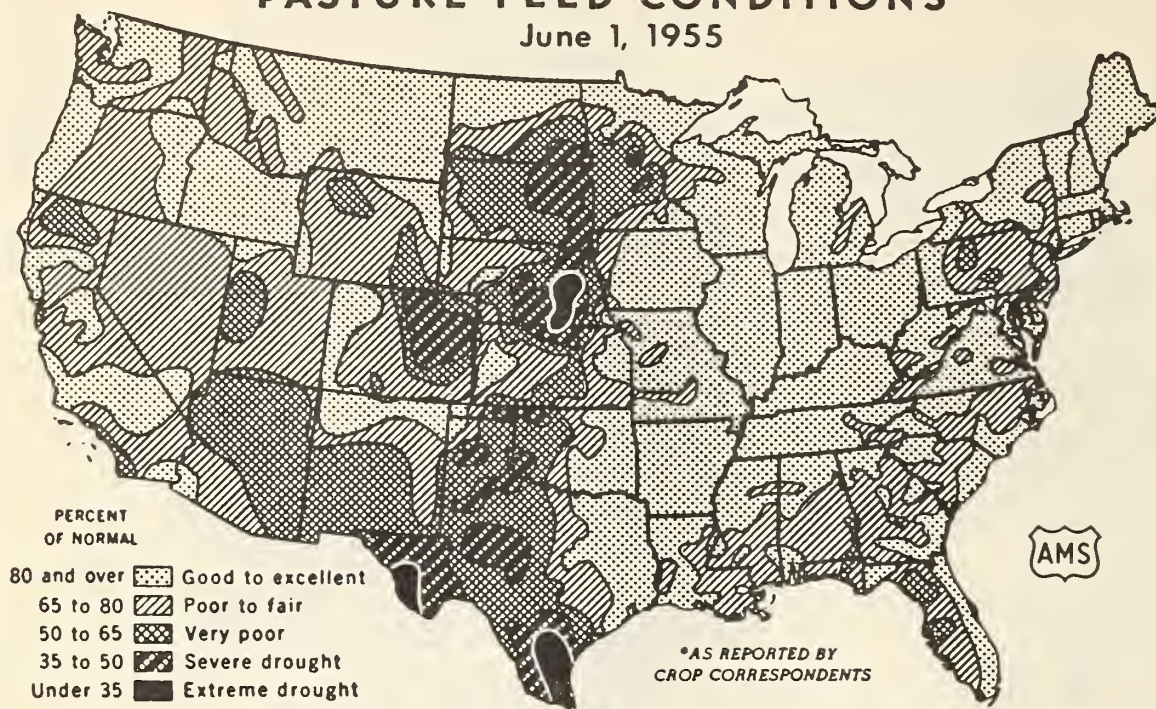
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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

June 1, 1955



PERCENT  
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

\*AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

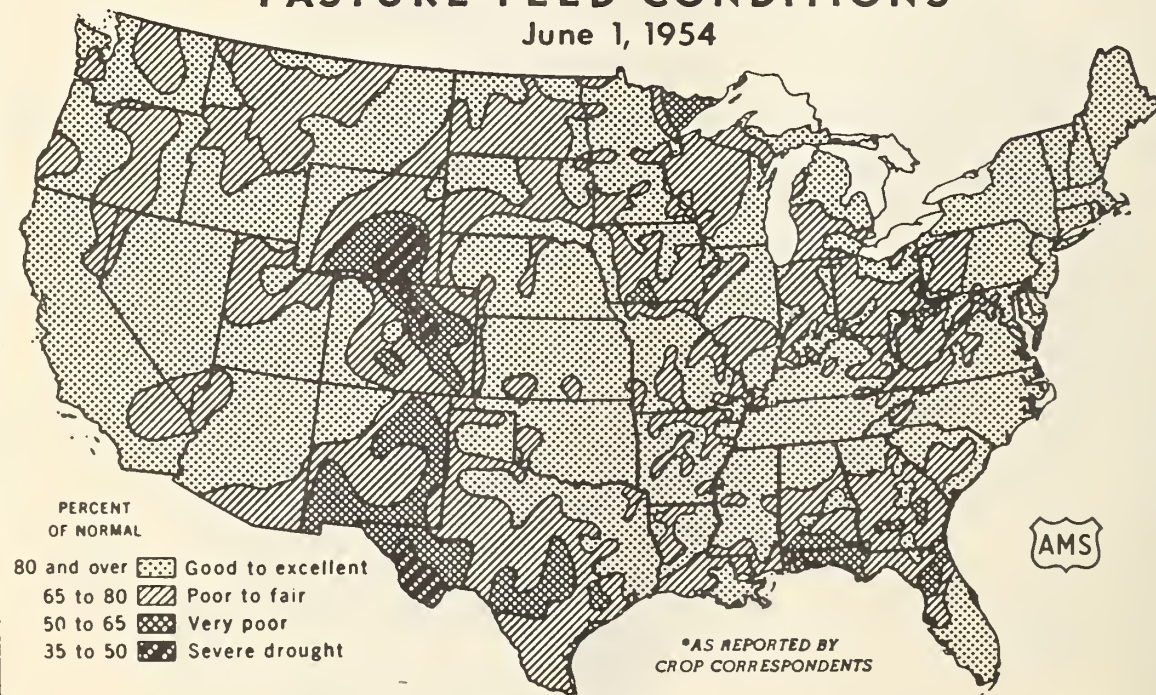
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1687 - 55 (6)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

June 1, 1954



PERCENT  
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought

\*AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 826 - 54 (6)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



## GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JUNE 1, 1955

Soaking general rains and better growing weather in late May over much of the Nation have improved the production outlook for the 1955 crop season.

Winter grains and early hay cuttings in many sections were too near maturity to profit greatly from the rains which drenched millions of acres and reprieved large sections of the Great Plains from a near "dust bowl" status. Crop response to June 1 had by no means offset slow progress in earlier weeks from dry or cool weather or crippling March freeze damage to some southern crops. Greatest gains are in prospect for corn, spring grains, cotton, tobacco, new plantings of sorghums and other catch crops, and pastures and late forage growth. Areas relying mainly on irrigation also benefited from May and early June rainfall, which lessened early season demand on below average storage supplies of water.

Winter wheat prospects declined 14 million bushels or about 2 percent during the month. Production is now estimated at 639 million bushels, 26 percent below average. Potential outcome ranges from good to excellent in East Central States to fair to poor in Southern Great Plains areas. Copious rains revived growth of some late wheat and saved some marginal fields. However, adverse effects of hot, dry weather in late April and early May in many Kansas and Nebraska fields nearing maturity more than offset improvement in late seedings. Harvest was getting under way by late May in the Southwest, but has lagged while fields dried. Weeds flourished in many thin stands. Prospects improved in Idaho and were maintained in Pacific Coast States despite slow development there because of cool weather.

A spring wheat crop of 206 million bushels, 28 percent below average, is indicated by June 1 conditions. Added to the winter wheat crop this makes a total wheat crop of 845 million bushels, lowest since 1943.

Crop reporters' June 1 appraisals of prospects for "all crops" in their localities have been summarized in the map presentation on page 3. They reflect the early season setbacks in Great Plains States and in parts of the South. Nationally, these appraisals average somewhat below last year and below average. Slow crop growth during May doubtless contributed to a wait-and-see attitude on the part of reporters toward crop prospects, especially since rains in many sections came late in the month. Greatest optimism is evidenced in reports from East North Central States where expectations on June 1 were at record high.

Spring grain seedings were mainly completed at favorable dates. Some northern Minnesota flax and barley remained to be seeded on June 1. In North Dakota seedings were unfinished on some wheat land along the Canadian border, and on about 30 percent of the State's flax. Seeding of this flax awaited rain, which has now arrived. Some Minnesota flax and durum wheat killed by early May frosts may not be replanted. Rains in the Great Plains and in the Pacific Northwest aided grain prospects, which also remain excellent in most Central and Northern areas east of the Mississippi River. Southern grains varied greatly in growth following early freeze damage, with wheat and barley generally showing best recovery. Some oats are very poor and thin; much oats acreage has been pastured, cut for hay or plowed up.

Corn planting in the main Corn Belt reached virtual completion at an early date, being record early in Iowa and near record in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota. Planting of much Nebraska corn was later than usual because of soil moisture shortage for germination, while in Kansas wet fields have delayed some plantings. Cultivation has made good progress except where wet soils have caused delay. Soybean planting trailed only slightly after corn planting and good stands are generally in evidence. Weeds are thick in some Mississippi and Ohio Valley fields and may offer severe competition should soils remain wet. Cotton planting took on a new push in the Southwest in late May. Here tractors roared throughout a huge area readying land and planting or replanting following the boisterous rains which accompanied the deadly tornado strikes across the Plains. Extensive plantings of sorghums are now in progress; the total may exceed all previous records. Peanut stands are poor this year because of low seed germination and lack of soil moisture in many fields at planting time. Rainy and cloudy weather has favored tobacco setting in main tobacco belts and plants are generally well started.

The limited number of crops sufficiently advanced to be estimated in this report emphasizes the uncertainties remaining for other crops for which the season is yet young. Wheat promises about one-fourth less than an average crop. Rye prospects dropped about 12 percent since last month as dry weather damage in main producing States continued into May, but the estimated outturn remains almost a fourth larger than average. Hay crops were held back by dry weather in some areas and frost damage and cool weather in others, with resulting serious reductions in early growth. Late planted sorghum or other forage, more small grain hay or extra-large late hay cuttings must be relied upon to offset the reduced tonnage of early cuttings. Insects threaten all young crops, but their eventual seriousness after control measures are used cannot now be foreseen.

Pastures have been slow in starting and many still show scars of over-use during last year's drought. The June 1 condition of 78 is 2 points below a year ago and 8 points below average. Recent rainfall, however, could quickly improve pastures throughout large areas. East North Central States and Iowa and Missouri have much better pastures than a year ago and the Kansas Flint Hills and adjoining Osage pastures are lush. Western ranges, although generally slow in growth and short on feed, have shown near record improvement during the past month from the extremely low May 1 condition. Prospects are good in Montana and western parts of the Dakotas and adjoining areas, but very poor in Nevada, Utah, Arizona and southwest portions of Texas and New Mexico.

Milk production in May again reached record totals, showing a gain of 1 percent above May last year and 6 percent above average for the month. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on June 1 was 3 percent above last year's previous record for that date and a tenth above the June 1 average. This reflects favorable conditions in important dairy areas. Egg production was 5 percent above May of last year, reaching record levels in North and South Atlantic States and exceeding last year in all parts of the country.



Increases came largely from higher rates of lay. Layers in farm flocks on June 1 outnumbered a year earlier by 2 percent, but chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching were down 18 percent. Decreases in young chicken numbers are general in all areas.

Spring vegetable and melon marketings are expected to increase more than usual during June. Although total production now looks about 4 percent below last year, some marketings usually made earlier in the season were delayed by adverse weather. Early and mid-summer vegetable and melon crops are expected to be about 7 percent larger than in 1954. Prospective plantings of 9 principal vegetables for commercial processing are about 3 percent less than last year.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1955 will be only moderately below average, despite spring freeze damage which was severe in all Southern States and sizable in Michigan, Illinois and California. Prospects for grapes, sweet cherries, sour cherries, apricots and figs are above average; apples and pears slightly below; plums moderately below, and peaches and prunes sharply below. Walnut and filbert crops are expected to be above average but almonds moderately below. The pecan crop will be short because of heavy freeze damage.

CORN: The 1955 corn crop was nearly all planted by June 1. A small portion of the planting was delayed by dry soil in Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and by wet soil in Kentucky, Southern Illinois, and Arkansas. In most areas May weather was favorable for the early growth and cultivation of corn. In the Corn Belt the condition is good, stands are better than usual, and fields generally clean. Soil moisture supplies are rather generally satisfactory after good rains in late May.

The condition in Ohio is better than a year ago. In Indiana, planting is more advanced than last year and stands are good. In Illinois planting was earlier than a year ago except in the south, where soil has been too wet to work. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, planting was nearly completed by June 1, despite dry fields in some portions. The Iowa crop is the earliest in 10 years, stands are good and much has been cultivated. In Missouri, early planted corn shows good stands and rapid growth. Wet weather has delayed some planting and resulted in some weedy fields. In Nebraska, dry weather delayed planting and slowed germination. In the South and Southwest conditions are little different from last year, delays having resulted from March freezes that nipped early planted fields and led to much re-planting.

ALL WHEAT: The all wheat production in 1955 is forecast at 845 million bushels, the smallest since 1943. A crop of this size would be 13 percent less than 1954 production of 970 million bushels and 27 percent less than average.

The prospective winter wheat crop is about one-fifth less than the 1954 crop, but production of all spring wheat in 1955 is expected to be nearly one-sixth larger than the small 1954 crop.

Winter wheat production prospects in the Great Plains wheat area declined as the unfavorable weather conditions of late April continued in early May. Elsewhere May 1 winter wheat production prospects were maintained or improved. Spring wheat has a generally favorable start, although soil moisture supplies were short during the first three weeks of May in parts of the main area,

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production in 1955 is forecast at 639 million bushels, 14 million bushels less than on May 1. A crop of this size would be 19 percent less than the 791 million bushels produced last year and 26 percent less than average. The yield per harvested acre for the United States is estimated at 18.9 bushels, which compares with last year's near-record yield of 20.5 bushels and the average of 18.0 bushels.

In the important central and southern Great Plains wheat area, production prospects declined further during May. The unfavorable conditions, mainly shortage of soil moisture and periods of abnormally high temperatures and strong winds, which had lowered prospective production during April, continued during much of the first half of May. The generally ample to abundant rains received later in May checked further deterioration and resulted in some improvement, particularly in the later maturing wheat. Prospects in the area from Missouri eastward and in Montana and the Pacific Northwest wheat area were maintained or improved during May. Wheat harvest in the earliest areas of Texas and Oklahoma started during the last week in May.

In Kansas, the prospective wheat crop suffered considerable damage the first two weeks of May, as mostly unfavorable weather conditions prevailed. Cooler temperatures and substantial rains occurring around the middle of the month in southeast, east central and south central counties and again over most of the State the latter part of the month came in time to check further deterioration of the crop. While the moisture was beneficial for the crop, much of which was just approaching the critical filling stage, it generally came too late to fully overcome the earlier damage in the western two-thirds of the State. Harvest of earliest fields began in south central Kansas in early June, with general harvest in that area expected to get under way about June 10.

In Nebraska, winter wheat prospects declined sharply as drought-relieving rains were not received in the western two-thirds of the State until about the middle of May, and in the eastern third until the last week of May. Wheat in the western third of Nebraska fared better than elsewhere as the crop was later and rain came earlier. Prospects declined the most in south central counties along the Kansas State line.

In Oklahoma, rainfall beginning about May 8 effectively broke the drought by the third week of the month. However, the moisture was too late to be of much help for considerable wheat acreage which had suffered badly from drought, mites, severe freezes late in March, soil blowing and unseasonably warm temperatures in April and until about May 10.



Wheat in the High Plains area of Texas, which survived the winter and spring droughts, has made a remarkable recovery. Although stands are thin in this area, heads are expected to fill well. As of June 1, combining was underway in parts of the Low Rolling Plains and northern Blacklands.

In Colorado, the wheat crop continued to deteriorate, particularly in the northeast, as a result of continued dry, warm weather in early May. Rains about mid-May and later were too late to result in much improvement.

Development of the wheat crop in Montana, Washington, Oregon and Idaho was slow because of cool temperatures. However, moisture supplies are generally ample and yield prospects are unchanged or higher than a month earlier.

Production prospects in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio improved materially during May as weather conditions generally favored plant development. Prospective production in the southern States from Arkansas eastward also increased during May. Weather conditions during the month were favorable and anticipated damage from freezing temperatures in late March in this area was less than expected earlier.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: A spring wheat crop of 206 million bushels is forecast, based on conditions as of June 1. A crop this size would be the second smallest since 1939, 28 percent smaller than average, but about 15 percent larger than the 1954 production of 179 million bushels. Weather conditions in most of the main spring wheat areas permitted rapid progress of field work during the normal seeding period. However, dry weather until late in May was unfavorable for germination of late plantings and in some areas retarded plant growth. Rainfall during the last 10 days of May largely relieved the dry conditions in this area. In Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon spring wheat has a generally good start, with soil moisture supplies good to excellent.

The durum wheat crop in the Dakotas and Minnesota is forecast at 14.2 million bushels, compared with 5.6 million bushels produced last year, and the average of 33.4 million bushels. No separate estimates of durum wheat production are currently being prepared for Montana, where durum plantings were increased sharply this year. Development of black stem rust, which has seriously damaged the durum wheat crop the last few years, largely depends on future weather conditions.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is forecast at 192 million bushels, 18 million bushels more than last year, but 61 million bushels below average.

RYE: Due to continued dry weather in the principal producing States, prospective production of rye decreased about 3.6 million bushels during May. The 1955 crop, now forecast at 25.8 million bushels, is still 9 percent larger than the 1954 production and almost one-fourth larger than average. About one-fourth more acreage is expected to be harvested for grain than in 1954. The indicated yield of 11.9 bushels per acre compares with 13.8 bushels last year and the average of 12.1 bushels.

Almost all the decline in prospective production occurred in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas where stands are thin and continued dry weather severely damaged the crop. Although late May rains were helpful, the crop is believed to be too far advanced to recuperate fully. In most other States, the crop is progressing satisfactorily.

HAY: Hay crops received serious setbacks during the first half of May from frosts, lack of moisture, and insects. This, together with damage from earlier frost and droughty conditions, was reflected through the disappointingly low yields from first cuttings of alfalfa and clover hays throughout the southern two-thirds of the country. However, substantial late May rainfall in most of the hay producing areas greatly aided growth of uncut hay and improved yield prospects for second cuttings. The late moisture was of outstanding benefit in South Central States and in the central and northern Great Plains, where a prolonged dry spell seriously threatened important wild hay and alfalfa hay producing areas.

The June 1 condition of all hay was reported by growers as 79 percent of normal for the United States--3 points and 6 points, respectively, below last year and average. Compared with a month ago, June 1 condition dropped 6 points--the sharpest decline during May in 15 years. Prospects deteriorated most in South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and the Middle Atlantic States. Partly offsetting these declines during May were the noteworthy improvements in hay crop prospects in Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri and minor improvements in many Western and South Central States. The improvement in moisture conditions by the end of May over large areas of the country offered growers ample opportunity to plant additional acreage to forage and hay crops.

While moisture conditions were favorable for growth of hay crops, the rainy, unsettled weather in late May was poor for curing and baling operations. Some hay was damaged by rains and part of the first cutting will be harvested late with a resultant sacrifice of quality.

Dehydrating plants were operating at capacity during the month. Cutting of grass silage made good headway in all areas. The tonnage of small grain hay and silage will be boosted in some areas by the harvesting of wheat acreages in excess of allotments, and of frost-damaged grain crops in southern areas. Evidence of winterkill and frost damage became fully apparent during May. Some established stands of alfalfa and clover are thin from the drought of previous months and from spring freezes. New seedings also suffered. Insects--mostly aphids, weevil, grasshoppers and spittle bugs--have been reported as damaging hay crops in widely scattered areas. Control measures have been only partially effective. Supplies of water for irrigating hay crops are low in Utah and Nevada.



COMMERCIAL APPLES: June 1 reported condition for commercial apples points to a crop about equal to last year for the country as a whole. By areas, prospects are considerably different from last year. Production in the Eastern and Central Regions will probably fall considerably below last year mostly because of freeze damage in Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri. In the Northwest, the set of fruit indicates a larger than average crop although fruit sizes may be small as a result of the late bloom.

In the New England States there was very little spring frost damage and pollination weather was very favorable for a good set. The bloom varied considerably by varieties--heavy for McIntosh and Cortland, good to heavy for Delicious and average to good for Northern Spy, but light for Baldwin. In New York, the apple bloom was unusually early. Weather during bloom was very favorable for pollination in all areas. Most Baldwins and Spys have a lighter set than last year but Greenings in the Lake Ontario area are generally heavier than last year. McIntosh and Cortland apparently have a heavy set but the set of Delicious is spotty. Dry weather in May favored control of scab. In New Jersey, bloom was heavy on most varieties except Delicious. Prospects are favorable for a good crop. Apple prospects are relatively good in most areas of Pennsylvania except the West Central. In some areas, York, Stayman, Jonathan and Delicious have a thin set after the large crop in 1954.

In Maryland, the apple bloom was relatively good in most orchards, except for Yorks and Delicious. However, rainy weather during much of the bloom period was unfavorable for pollination. Spring freeze damage was negligible. In Virginia, the late-March freeze killed most of the apple buds south of Shenandoah, Madison and Culpeper Counties. Damage was much lighter in the important northern counties. Following the large 1954 crop, the bloom was not heavy. In some central and northern sections pollination weather was poor and the set was light, followed by a heavy drop in late May. A light set of Delicious is reported in many areas. Yorks bloomed light but set fairly well. In West Virginia, damage from the March freeze was not serious in the important northeastern counties. The York crop will be light but reports indicate a fair crop of Grimes, Jonathan and Delicious. The apple crop in the commercial areas of North Carolina is practically a failure. Apple production in Kentucky and Tennessee will be light as a result of the March freeze. In Arkansas, production will be very light.

In northern Ohio, apple prospects are better than last year. In the southern half of the State, spring freezes reduced crop prospects sharply. In Michigan, the apple bloom was earlier than usual and exceptionally heavy. Pollination weather was nearly ideal. However, on May 9, shortly after bloom, temperatures dropped to the twenties in most fruit areas of the State. The freeze damage to apples was very spotty with the heaviest loss in the central counties. Orchards close to Lake Michigan suffered less damage. Some growers with orchards on frosty sites have cut spraying to a minimum due to the light crop remaining. Considerable frost-marking of fruit is reported. The apple crop in southern Illinois will be very light as a result of the late-March freeze. Some orchards will have fair to good crops of Transparents and Golden Delicious but most late varieties are practically a

failure. In Calhoun County, on the Mississippi River, damage was less severe with wide variation between orchards. A good crop is expected in northern Illinois areas which usually account for a small part of the State's production. In Wisconsin, an early May frost cut prospects considerably in some orchards. Apples in southern Missouri were damaged severely by the late-March freeze.

In Washington, apples bloomed very late--the latest on record in the Yakima Valley. The bloom was generally excellent and there was a favorable pollination period during full bloom for each variety. With the late bloom and heavy set there is considerable concern about small size this year. In Oregon, apples bloomed about two weeks later than normal. There has been very little damage from late spring frosts and pollination weather was favorable in all important areas. California apples made good development during May in the Watsonville and Sebastopol areas. The Gravenstein crop is expected to be smaller than last year. Shipments are expected to begin during the second week of July. In Idaho, the apple bloom was very heavy after the light crop in 1954. With a late bloom there was no frost damage. Colorado apples bloomed late in most areas and there was little frost injury except for a mid-May frost in the southwest area. New Mexico has prospects for a better than average crop of apples.

PEACHES: The 1955 peach crop is forecast at 48,025,000 bushels which is 22 percent less than last year and 30 percent below the 1943-52 average. The short crop is due mainly to a near failure in the Southern States. Prospective production in these States is too small to warrant a forecast. The California total peach production is 7 percent below average. Above-average crops are indicated in other Western States except Utah and New Mexico.

Estimated production in New York, at 1,300,000 bushels, is nearly 30 percent above last year. Winter damage was very light. The set was good as a result of a heavy bloom and nearly ideal pollination weather.

A crop of 5,760,000 bushels is expected in the Middle Atlantic States (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland). This is 17 percent below last year and 12 percent below average. In New Jersey the crop is expected to be larger than that of both a year ago and average. Prospects are for an above-average production in Pennsylvania. Most of the crop is progressing nicely but in some orchards sizing has been retarded by lack of rain. In Virginia, production is limited to the northern counties as the freeze eliminated practically all the peaches in other areas of the State. Spring frost damage was very slight in Maryland. The set was good and the fruit is sizing well. In the peach producing area of northeastern West Virginia, growers expect a fair crop.

Indicated production in the North Central States, at 3,676,000 bushels, is off sharply from both last year and average. In Illinois the commercial crop was virtually destroyed by the freeze. Indiana's crop will also be very short. Michigan expects a crop of 2,200,000 bushels, down 14 and 41 percent from last year and average, respectively. Peaches were not as severely damaged as other fruits by the May 9 freeze. Peaches set well in northern Ohio, and the total crop is expected to exceed average.



The Western States expect a crop of 37,036,000 bushels which is slightly above last year but not quite as large as average. Washington, Oregon and Idaho show sharp increases in production from last year while other States expect smaller crops than 1954. The overall prospects for peaches in Colorado are favorable. Set was heavy in the important Mesa County area and some growers in this area will have to do considerable thinning to insure proper size. Prospects in Idaho are favorable. Washington expects a large crop. Prospects are more favorable in the Wenatchee District than in the Yakima Valley where some frost damage occurred. In California, clingstones are expected to make a crop of 19,835,000 bushels, up 3 percent from the quantity harvested last year, but down 8 percent from the 10-year average. Freestone varieties had frost losses in some orchards but did not suffer as much from the freezing weather as clingstones. Early Elbertas show indications of a heavy production while the set of regular Elbertas is spotted. A few early freestones began to move to local markets by June 1. Out-of-State shipments were expected to start the first week of June.

**PEARS:** The total pear crop for 1955 is forecast at 30,673,000 bushels--slightly above last year but slightly below average. The Pacific Coast States expect a crop of 28,203,000 bushels--7 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. Bartletts in these States, at 20,053,000 bushels, are about 2 percent below last year but 5 percent above average. Winter pears are indicated at 8,150,000 bushels, 38 percent above 1954 and 19 percent above average.

In California both Bartletts and other varieties will be below last year but about average. Spring frosts caused losses in several areas of northern California, particularly in Lake, Mendocino, Placer and Eldorado Counties. Prospects for Bartletts are favorable in the Santa Clara District and the lower Sacramento Valley. First shipments of Bartletts are expected around July 10. Hardys have a good set in most districts but Winter Nelis generally have a light set.

The Washington crops of both Bartlett and Winter Pears are indicated above last year and average. The bloom was heavy but more than 2 weeks later than usual. There has been no frost damage although some orchards in the Yakima Valley were heated during the spring cold spells.

Oregon expects heavy production of all varieties although the season is extremely late. The Medford area has relatively better prospects than Hood River.

The North Atlantic States expect a total above last year but below average. New York has excellent prospects. The bloom was heavy and pollinating weather was generally satisfactory. The set is particularly heavy in the important Niagara County area which had a light crop last year. The total in the North Central States is indicated below last year and below average. In Michigan, conditions were favorable prior to the freeze on May 9. Prospects now vary from a complete failure in some orchards to full crops in others. An increase in the number of bearing trees will partly offset the loss from the freeze. Production is forecast at 800,000 bushels which is about the same as last year's crop and average but about a third less than the 1953 crop. The Southern States will have a near failure this season because of severe spring freeze damage.

GRAPES: In California present indications point to a larger grape crop than both last year and the average. Warm weather during May was excellent for development of all types. Vineyards in all areas have good color and have set well. Harvest of Perlettes and Cardinals is underway in the desert area while Thompson Seedless from the same area are just beginning to be picked. First grapes from the San Joaquin Valley are expected to move to market the third week of July.

CITRUS: The 1954-55 orange crop is estimated at 130.8 million boxes--4 percent above the 1953-54 crop and 20 percent above average. The grapefruit crop is estimated at 42.4 million boxes--12 percent less than last year and 15 percent less than average. Florida tangerines are placed at 5.2 million boxes compared with 5.0 million last season. California lemons are estimated at 13.8 million boxes--14 percent below the 1953-54 total but 10 percent above average.

Oranges available for use after June 1 this year amounted to about 28 million boxes--20 million California Valencias, almost a million California Navels and 7 million Florida Valencias. Last year about 19 million boxes of Valencias were available on June 1--15 million in California and 4 million in Florida. All of the Florida oranges will be marketed soon after July 1 but most of the California Valencias will move during the summer and early fall. About 4 million boxes of grapefruit were available after June 1 this year, including 2 million in Florida, almost 2 million in California and a few in Arizona. Last year about 4.2 million boxes were harvested after June 1. In addition, about 1.3 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were not harvested.

The Florida citrus area has had very little rain since mid-May and is in need of moisture. However, trees and fruit are generally in good condition. In Texas, irrigation water has been plentiful and trees are in excellent condition. The set of new crop fruit, however, is erratic because of cold, strong winds in late March and a brief cold spell in early April.

In the Arizona citrus areas, growing conditions during May continued fairly favorable. Prospects are fair for the 1955-56 crops.

Conditions in California citrus areas have been favorable. Most districts received beneficial rains during May. The orange bloom in Central and Northern California was heavy but in Southern California light to medium. The grapefruit bloom was fairly good in Imperial County but only fair in the Coachella Valley. Bloom on summer grapefruit was good.

SWEET CHERRIES: The sweet cherry crop is forecast at 121,090 tons--24 percent above last year and 29 percent above average. Each of the Western States is above average and each is above last year except Utah and Colorado. The total for the Great Lakes States is below last year but above average.

California cherries set a heavy crop and weather has been favorable. There has been some loss from late spring rains and hail. Harvest of Bings was started about June 1. The production of Royal Anne is forecast at 14,500 tons and other varieties at 21,500.



Prospects in Oregon are good in all areas. The crop is placed at 35,600 tons which is greatly above both last year and average. This season is the latest on record and picking in The Dalles and Milton-Freewater is not expected to start until late in June. In the Hood River area picking is expected to begin about July 11. These dates are about 2 weeks later than usual. Washington prospective production is heavier than average despite light crops in many orchards in the Yakima Valley. Prospects are uniformly good in the Wenatchee area. The season is late in Washington and harvest probably will not start until about July 1.

In Michigan, the May 9 freeze severely damaged sweet cherries and a crop of 6,300 tons is now indicated. This is 29 percent below last year although above average. Oceana County appears to have the best prospects while Berrien County has the poorest. The Grand Traverse area may have only half as large a crop as last year. New York has good crops in all areas and especially in the Hudson Valley. Pennsylvania expects a crop 12 percent below average. Weather was too cold and wet during the blooming period in April and too dry during May. The crop is better in the Northwest than in the Southern part of the State.

SOUR CHERRIES: Sour cherry production in the 6 Western States is expected to total 12,600 tons, which exceeds last year and the average by 6 and 8 percent, respectively. The first forecast of production for the 5 Great Lake States will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

Prospects in all Western States except Utah are better than a year ago. Conditions in Washington and Oregon have been favorable except for a very late season. Most fruit will be harvested late in July. Utah cherries were damaged by spring frosts. Idaho has excellent prospects.

In New York, current indications are for a sour cherry crop larger than last year. Growing conditions have been favorable this season. Prospects in Pennsylvania are better than last year. In the main producing area of north central Ohio, a crop about the same size as last year is expected. The buds in southern Ohio were practically all killed by freezes. Michigan sour cherries bloomed considerably earlier than normal. Bloom was heavy and weather conditions during pollination were quite favorable. However, prospects were reduced considerably by the freeze of May 9. The damage varied widely depending on location, with orchards nearest Lake Michigan suffering least damage. In Wisconsin, the bloom of cherries was about a week to 10 days earlier than usual. Scattered frost damage has been reported in Door County.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: California walnuts are forecast at 71,000 tons--8 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. A long winter dormant period was favorable for walnuts. Spring frosts caused some damage to early varieties but late varieties were still dormant at the time of the freezes. Prospects are favorable in Oregon.

California almond prospects are very spotty because of widespread frost injury. An April freeze in the Sacramento Valley caused heavy damage to early varieties but late varieties have fair crops. The crops in some orchards were saved by frost protection equipment.

Filbert prospects in Oregon and Washington are good. The season is late but otherwise conditions have been favorable for the bloom and set.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plums are forecast at 77,000 tons -- 7 percent above last year but 5 percent below average. The crop of Santa Rosa plums is expected to be lighter than last year but mid-season and late varieties have better prospects. Early varieties have been moving to market since late May. Michigan plums were severely damaged by the April 9 freeze and a short crop is expected.

The prune crop in California is forecast at 138,000 tons (dried basis) -- a fourth below last year and a fifth below average. April frosts damaged prunes in Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino and Lake Counties. The important Santa Clara Valley area was not damaged by frosts but the crop is indicated smaller than last year because of a lighter set of fruit. Prunes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho have excellent prospects in nearly all areas. The bloom was very late but heavy and there has been no weather damage.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Prospects are generally favorable for California figs except for Merced County which was seriously damaged by April frosts. A heavy production is expected for the State as a whole.

Olive trees in all California producing areas carried a heavy bloom and prospects are favorable at this time.

APRICOTS: The 1955 apricot crop is estimated at 257,500 tons -- 66 percent above the short crop last season and 10 percent above average. California has a heavy set in most districts and fruit has made good growth. Fruit started moving to market the last part of May. Washington apricots came through the winter and spring with practically no freeze damage for the first time since 1949. The bloom and set were generally satisfactory, although some orchards in the Yakima Valley have only fair prospects. The season is late this year. Utah apricots sustained spotted frost damage in mid-May but a crop about average is still indicated.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: The commercial production of late spring potatoes is placed at 38,858,000 bushels, 3,553,000 bushels above the forecast of a month ago. Production in 1954 was 33,967,000 and the 10-year average is 41,044,000 bushels. Weather during May was generally favorable for the development of the crop in the late spring producing areas. Larger crops than a month ago were indicated for California, Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee. North Carolina and Louisiana show no change from May 1 while a slight decline is indicated for Mississippi, South Carolina and Oklahoma. The California crop, at 30,800,000 bushels, is up 2,800,000 bushels from May 1 and compares with the 1954 production of 22,800,000. Potatoes in California have developed under rather favorable conditions, although weather during April was cool and the crop was later than usual in maturing. Quality of the crop is exceptionally good this year. Harvest in the San Joaquin Valley is now in full swing while harvest in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties is



expected to begin after July 1. The Arizona crop is placed at 1,920,000 bushels, up 520,000 bushels from a month ago. Harvest started May 20 and movement has been heavy to date. Quality of the crop is good and yields are better than expected earlier. About one-fifth of the crop consists of white potatoes compared with one-tenth in 1954. The Alabama crop improved during May and some acreage which was expected to be abandoned a month ago is now expected to be harvested. Harvest was at the peak toward the end of May. The crop sized better than expected earlier. Yields per acre vary widely. The North Carolina crop made good development during May. Harvest started the first week of June. Heavy movement is expected to start during the second week of the month. The Sebago crop is expected to begin moving about June 20. The quality of the crop is above average. The South Carolina harvest started in late May. Peak movement is expected around the middle of June. Yields are rather low, due to the late March freezes and subsequent dry weather. In Louisiana, harvest is expected to be completed by June 10. The small Mississippi production is expected to move mostly to local and nearby markets. The dry weather that continued past mid-May further reduced the yield in this State. In Georgia, rains in May were received in time to help the sizing and quality of potatoes. In Texas, supplies of late spring potatoes were available the latter part of May. Conditions during May were favorable and crops matured a little earlier than had been expected. Harvest is expected to be about over by June 20. Weather conditions in Arkansas were favorable for the development of potatoes and prospects have improved since May 1. While stands in Tennessee were injured by the late March freezes, ample rainfall and moderate temperatures have made for good development. Digging is expected to begin in the Franklin-Coffee area during the week of June 13, less than a week later than usual.

The commercial production of the summer crop is estimated at 16,437,000 bushels, 2,921,000 bushels above the 1954 crop but 4,123,000 bushels below average. In the Eastern Shore and Norfolk areas of Virginia, rainfall during most of May was light which retarded growth of plants and development of tubers. Good rains at the end of the month did much to improve prospects, but were too late to materially help the early acreage. Harvest started the first week of June and is expected to become active by June 10. Movement in volume is not expected until mid-June. In Maryland and Delaware, the rains during the last of May were beneficial to the crop. The plants now are in bloom. The crop in Nebraska has made good progress during May. Irrigation water has been ample and general rains were received in all of the early counties during the latter half of the month. Shipments are expected to start in early July. In the high plains of Texas, potatoes made good progress during May and on June 1 prospects were generally favorable. Some acreage around Olton was hit by hail but the overall damage should not be heavy. A few fields in the Hereford area of Texas will be ready for harvest about the last week of June, with active harvest expected in early July. The New Jersey crop has made good progress to date and yields are expected to average slightly above a year ago and average.

Harvest of the early spring crop in Florida and Texas is practically over. The crop is estimated at 5,992,000 bushels, 5 percent less than last year, but 50 percent above average.

The commercial early production of the winter, early spring, late spring and summer crops combined is placed at 64,725,000 bushels, 7,351,000 bushels above the 1954 crops, but 3,170,000 bushels below average.

SUGAR CROPS (REVISED): Sugar beet growers produced 14,091,000 tons of sugar beets in 1954 compared with 12,084,000 tons in 1953. Beets were harvested from 875,500 acres in 1954 and 745,100 acres in 1953. The average yield per acre of 16.1 tons for 1954 was only 0.1 ton less than the record yield of 16.2 tons for 1953.

Sugar cane produced for making sugar amounted to 6,883,000 tons in 1954 compared with 7,212,000 tons in 1953 and the ten-year average of 6,015,000 tons. The 1954 crop was produced on 283,600 acres and the 1953 crop from 324,500 acres. The average yield of 24.3 tons per acre in 1954 was the highest of record, 2.1 tons above 1953 and 3.9 tons above average.

Production of sugar from the 1954 crops of sugar beets and sugar cane is estimated at 2,653,000 tons, raw value, compared with 2,446,000 tons in 1953 and 1,948,000 tons average. The 1954 production consisted of 2,043,000 tons produced from sugar beets and 610,000 tons from cane.

The value of the 1954 crop of sugar beets and sugar cane to growers, excluding Government payments under the Sugar Act, amounted to 208 million dollars compared to 196 million dollars in 1953. Sugar beet production in 1954 was valued at 156 million dollars and sugar cane grown for sugar and seed was valued at 52 million dollars.

PASTURES: On June 1 this year, pasture feed on farms was the poorest for the date in 16 years, averaging 78 percent of normal, compared with 80 percent a year ago, and the 1944-53 average of 86 percent. However, growth of grass is already responding to substantial late May and early June rains over most of the area that was previously dry. Grazing for livestock in coming weeks should be much improved. Green feed on June 1 was short over much of the Great Plains and Southwest, and was only fair in the Southeast and the central Atlantic Coast States. On the other hand, pasture feed was plentiful in the Corn Belt and southern Mississippi Valley, and was improved in the Northwest.

In the Great Plains and Southwestern States, pasture and range feed ranged from fair to extremely short. (See pasture map, page 4). In Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southern and western Texas pastures and ranges continued to decline sharply under effects of extreme drought. During much of May, pasture and range feed conditions in the northern Great Plains deteriorated from dry weather. Green feed was extremely short in southeastern North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, the eastern half of Nebraska and north central Kansas. In southeastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, and the southern Great Plains, May rains improved pastures to some extent, but on June 1 there were still large sections where feed was comparatively short. Over practically the whole Great Plains area, late May rains replenished surface moisture and growth of new feed should be rapid in coming weeks but additional rain will be needed in many areas to assure continued grazing.



Over considerable areas of the eastern Gulf and lower and central Atlantic Coast States, pastures were in only fair condition on June 1, but recent rainfall had already revived growth, and green feed for livestock was mostly adequate and improving. In the area between the eastern edge of the Great Plains and the Appalachian Mountains, pasture feed on June 1 was generally good to excellent, supplying current needs for livestock and accumulating reserves of feed for later use during the summer. In Montana and the Pacific Northwest, pastures improved rapidly during May and prospects appear good. Pasture and range feed over much of the West was delayed this spring by cool weather, and livestock are slow in moving to summer ranges.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** Production of milk on United States farms during May totaled 13,088 million pounds--the first time in a quarter century of record that milk production in any month has exceeded 13 billion pounds. Output was 1 percent above May last year and 6 percent above the 10-year average for the month. Production conditions were generally favorable with temperatures moderate and pastures providing ample green feed over most of the more important dairy areas. Milk output in May was sufficient to provide each person in the United States 2.57 pounds daily, 4 percent less than average. In the first 5 months of 1955, United States milk production totaled 52.8 billion pounds, 1 percent below the 1954 January-May record output of 53.2 billion pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States <sup>1/</sup>

State	May average 1944-53	May 1954	April 1955	May 1955	State	May average 1944-53	May 1954	April 1955	May 1955
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	107	114	107	115	Ga.	109	119	120	119
Pa.	549	620	581	648	Ky.	239	268	216	270
Ohio	546	596	512	607	Tenn.	235	256	216	252
Ind.	379	400	316	400	Ala.	126	132	121	133
Ill.	552	543	460	537	Miss.	154	170	165	173
Mich.	541	563	481	565	Ark.	138	149	128	146
Wis.	1,679	1,859	1,623	1,899	Okla.	239	209	187	214
Minn.	907	917	856	952	Texas	362	303	299	312
Iowa	678	646	497	626	Mont.	65	55	46	56
Mo.	434	483	417	496	Idaho	132	150	137	163
N. Dak.	203	199	153	207	Wyo.	25	22	17	20
S. Dak.	166	153	117	149	Utah	67	71	62	68
Nebr.	254	239	197	237	Wash.	197	188	159	188
Kans.	288	272	225	257	Oreg.	144	141	116	138
Va.	180	198	168	202	Calif.	582	662	533	664
W. Va.	82	81	68	88	Other				
N. C.	146	163	149	162	States	1,760	1,993	1,548	1,964
S. C.	53	60	57	61	U.S.	12,318	12,999	11,264	13,088

<sup>1/</sup>Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on June 1 averaged 21.93 pounds, 3 percent above last year's previous record June 1 output, and 10 percent above average for the date. This is the ninth consecutive month in which first-of-the-month output set a new record. In all regions except the West, output per cow on June 1 was above a year ago. Increases were 1 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central regions, and 5 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic areas. Production per cow set new highs for June 1 in 17 States, and was exceeded in only 1 or 2 previous years in 14 others. On June 1, crop reporters were milking a record high 77.6 percent of the cows in their herds -- 1 percent above a year ago and 2 percent above average for the date.

Among the 33 States with monthly estimates available, May milk production was a record high for the month in 13, equaled the record in 1 and was near record in 4 others. On the other hand, production was close to a quarter century low for May in the central and southern Great Plains States, Iowa, Montana, and Wyoming. Output per cow in most of these States continued high, but lower levels of cow numbers held down total output. Wisconsin as usual led in total milk production with 1,899 million pounds in May, followed by Minnesota with 952 million; California with 664 million pounds; and Pennsylvania with 648 million.

#### GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS:

Farmers over most of the country continued to feed liberal quantities of grain and other concentrates to their milking herds. On June 1, crop reporters fed an average of 4.58 pounds of grains and other concentrates per milk cow -- a new record high for the date -- 2 percent above a year earlier and 14 percent above average for the date. Seasonally, the quantity of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows showed slightly less than the usual decline from April 1 to June 1.

Regionally, grain and concentrate feeding rates set new 12-year record highs for June 1 in the South Atlantic and South Central regions, equaled the high in the North Atlantic region and was just below record level in the West North Central region. In the East North Central and the West, the quantity of grain fed was just under a year ago, but down rather sharply from the record highs. Among the regions, feeding rates were highest in the North Atlantic area averaging 5.8 pounds per milk cow in herd, and lowest in the South Central with 3.5 pounds. In other areas, June 1 averages were 4.9 pounds per cow in the East North Central, 4.6 pounds in the South Atlantic, 4.4 pounds in the West North Central, and 4.3 pounds in the West. The proportion of crop reporters feeding some grain or other concentrates to cows in their milking herds on June 1 averaged 77.2 percent, slightly below last year's record high of 78.3 percent, but about 5 percent above the 10-year average for the date.

The value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows by the Nation's dairymen in May averaged \$3.19 per hundredweight -- 5 percent below a year earlier and the lowest for the month since 1950. In milk-selling areas, the value of grains and concentrates being fed to milk cows in May was \$3.24 per hundredweight and in cream-selling areas was \$2.85. In May, dairy product-feed price relationships were much improved over a year ago, but still



below average. The milk-feed price ratio was 9 percent above a year ago, but 2 percent below the longtime average while the butterfat-feed price ratio was 6 percent above a year earlier but 10 percent below average.

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** Farm flocks laid 6,440 million eggs in May -- 5 percent more than in May last year and 6 percent above the 1944-53 average production. Egg production was above a year ago in all parts of the country, and at record high levels in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and the West. Increases from last year were 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the North Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 2 percent in the South Central and the West. Egg production for the first 5 months of this year was 3 percent more than in these months last year.

Rate of egg production during May was 19.0 per layer, compared with 18.5 last year and the average of 18.0. The rate was at new high levels in all parts of the country. Increases from a year ago were 3 percent in the North Atlantic and North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central and the West. Rate per layer on hand during the first 5 months of this year was 84.4 eggs, compared with 83.8 last year and the average of 77.7.

The Nation's farm flocks in May averaged about 338 million layers -- 2 percent more than in May last year and 1 percent above the average. Numbers were up from last year in all parts of the country and reached a record high level in the North Atlantic States. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the North Central and South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central and the West. The rate of culling continues about the same as last year.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1 are estimated at 415 million -- 18 percent below a year ago and 22 percent below average. Young chicken holdings were below a year ago in all parts of the country. Decreases were 14 percent in the North Atlantic, 15 percent in the East North Central and the West, 19 percent in the South Central and 21 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States.

#### HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS

##### AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
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#### HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	46,771	64,121	93,145	31,181	59,829	31,344	326,390
1954	58,533	63,448	83,633	31,173	51,453	35,639	323,879
1955	60,818	65,393	85,318	31,796	52,063	35,694	331,082

#### CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	72,503	111,250	159,424	55,917	95,533	40,083	534,710
1954	83,310	105,349	139,625	50,070	78,497	47,318	504,169
1955	71,917	90,072	109,651	39,567	63,834	40,220	415,261

#### EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Number						
1944-53 (Av.)	57.9	58.5	59.4	51.7	51.1	57.7	56.6
1954	57.0	59.5	61.9	55.2	54.7	60.0	58.6
1955	59.5	61.6	63.4	57.1	55.3	61.3	60.2

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May averaged 33.8 cents per dozen, compared with 33.1 cents last year. Egg prices decreased 2.1 cents per dozen from April 15 to May 15, compared with a decrease of 1.9 cents last year. Markets in May were barely steady to weak on shell eggs. Large eggs generally declined 1 to 2 cents per dozen during the month with declines up to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents at some Eastern markets. Mediums declined as much as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents in the East and mid-West and were unchanged at Pacific Coast Markets. An active storage demand lent underlying support to the market. During May, holdings in 35 cities increased by 715,000 cases, compared with 469,000 cases last year. May 31 holdings for the 35 cities were 1.6 million cases compared with 955,000 cases last year.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 25.1 cents per pound live weight on May 15, compared with 22.7 cents a year earlier and 26.4 cents on April 15. Farm chickens averaged 20.2 cents and commercial broilers 26.8 cents, compared with 19.7 and 23.7 cents, respectively, in mid-May last year. Markets were steady to firm on young chickens and irregular on hens. Prices paid at farms for commercially grown broilers or fryers advanced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents during the month in North Georgia, Delmarva and North Arkansas, as much as 4 cents in Texas and Virginia and from 3 to 5 cents in California. Marketings of hens were seasonally light and demand good in most areas.

Turkey prices received by farmers in mid-May averaged 28.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 31.1 cents last year. Markets were irregular during May. Trading in the producing areas was restricted to scattered flocks of fryer roasters and some breeder stock. At New York City prices were about unchanged on fryer roaster turkeys during May. Dressed heavy type turkeys declined 1 to 4 cents, but ready-to-cook heavy type advanced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 cent on hens and as much as 4 cents on 16 - 22 pound toms.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-May was \$3.74 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.97 a year earlier. The May egg-feed, and farm-chicken-feed ratios were more favorable than a year ago, but the turkey-feed ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



## WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	1954	Indi-	Average	1954	Indi-
	Average	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	cated	Average	1954	cated
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	380	330	320	26.8	30.5	31.0	10,239	10,065	9,920
N.J.	74	54	52	23.7	28.0	25.0	1,771	1,512	1,300
Pa.	894	707	622	22.2	28.0	25.0	19,856	19,796	15,550
Ohio	2,142	1,764	1,570	24.2	27.5	29.0	52,018	48,510	45,530
Ind.	1,540	1,302	1,172	22.0	30.5	30.0	34,079	39,711	35,160
Ill.	1,586	1,549	1,472	20.9	29.0	30.0	33,897	44,921	44,160
Mich.	1,199	1,000	930	26.2	30.0	29.5	31,516	30,000	27,435
Wis.	31	28	25	23.3	23.5	25.0	722	658	625
Minn.	81	38	33	19.4	14.0	19.0	1,565	532	627
Iowa	191	95	83	19.3	18.0	22.0	3,795	1,710	1,826
Mo.	1,383	1,294	1,333	18.5	31.0	30.0	25,825	40,114	39,990
S. Dak.	305	297	324	15.2	15.5	14.0	4,718	4,604	4,536
Nebr.	3,874	3,060	3,274	19.6	20.0	16.0	76,671	61,200	52,384
Kans.	12,849	10,069	9,163	15.7	17.5	13.5	204,016	176,208	123,700
Del.	61	35	33	18.8	23.5	22.0	1,152	822	726
Md.	313	195	172	19.8	25.5	24.0	6,189	4,972	4,128
Va.	418	272	242	18.9	25.5	23.0	7,851	6,936	5,566
W. Va.	73	48	40	19.2	24.0	22.0	1,388	1,152	880
N. C.	410	338	324	17.5	22.0	20.0	7,178	7,436	6,480
S. C.	190	158	147	16.0	19.5	17.0	3,040	3,081	2,499
Ga.	150	112	93	14.9	18.5	13.5	2,216	2,072	1,256
Ky.	304	216	194	16.7	25.5	24.0	5,068	5,508	4,656
Tenn.	288	214	199	15.1	18.5	17.0	4,320	3,959	3,383
Ala.	14	24	40	17.1	22.0	18.0	238	528	720
Miss.	15	28	16	21.7	28.0	22.0	331	784	352
Ark.	34	63	60	15.2	26.0	18.0	541	1,638	1,080
Okla.	5,765	4,718	3,303	13.6	15.0	9.0	79,304	70,770	29,727
Texas	4,524	3,252	1,398	11.6	9.5	8.5	55,404	30,894	11,883
Mont.	1,408	1,430	1,616	20.0	23.5	24.0	28,107	33,605	38,784
Idaho	818	706	741	24.8	27.0	26.5	20,177	19,062	19,636
Wyo.	244	204	200	18.7	13.0	14.0	4,580	2,652	2,800
Colo.	2,286	1,579	1,263	17.6	10.0	8.0	40,258	15,790	10,104
N. Mex.	290	80	95	8.3	5.0	8.0	2,867	400	760
Ariz.	26	21	32	23.8	28.0	30.0	604	588	960
Utah	301	270	265	18.7	15.5	19.0	5,516	4,185	5,035
Nev.	5	3	2	26.3	27.0	26.0	128	81	52
Wash.	2,057	1,882	1,807	27.9	34.0	32.0	57,475	63,988	57,824
Oreg.	808	738	701	26.2	28.5	28.0	21,307	21,033	19,628
Calif.	610	463	398	18.8	20.0	19.0	11,464	9,260	7,562
U.S.	47,942	38,636	33,754	18.0	20.5	18.9	867,390	790,737	639,224

State	RYE								
	Acreage for grain			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-
	Average	harvest	Average	cated	Average	cated	cated	cated	cated
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	13	15	15	18.4	20.0	19.0	236	300	285
N.J.	12	12	14	17.8	20.5	18.0	219	246	252
Pa.	20	15	22	15.8	21.0	18.0	316	315	396
Ohio	23	48	32	17.0	19.5	19.0	390	936	608
Ind.	59	110	99	13.5	17.0	16.0	797	1,870	1,584
Ill.	47	114	162	13.3	18.0	16.0	631	2,052	2,592
Mich.	59	57	57	14.1	15.5	15.0	827	884	855
Wis.	83	42	47	11.5	12.0	12.5	958	504	588
Minn.	151	92	106	14.0	14.5	13.0	2,154	1,334	1,378
Iowa	11	5	18	14.6	16.0	16.0	166	80	288
Mo.	35	60	70	11.7	17.0	15.0	412	1,020	1,050
N.Dak.	215	308	539	12.6	14.5	12.5	2,710	4,466	6,738
S.Dak.	339	164	269	12.3	15.0	9.0	4,202	2,460	2,421
Nebr.	249	155	189	9.7	10.0	7.0	2,458	1,550	1,323
Kans.	51	82	102	10.4	11.0	9.5	528	902	969
Del.	17	16	17	13.9	16.5	16.0	238	264	272
Md.	15	14	17	14.9	18.0	17.5	226	252	298
Va.	24	24	25	14.4	17.0	16.0	343	408	400
W.Va.	3	2	2	13.3	16.0	14.0	36	32	28
N.C.	22	18	19	13.0	15.0	14.0	274	270	266
S.C.	10	16	16	10.4	11.5	10.5	101	184	168
Ga.	7	8	10	9.5	10.0	8.5	64	80	85
Ky.	30	33	34	13.4	16.5	15.0	402	544	510
Tenn.	26	23	21	10.4	11.5	10.5	269	264	220
Okla.	64	115	86	7.9	8.0	7.0	526	920	602
Texas	26	42	37	8.6	8.5	7.0	223	357	259
Mont.	15	12	19	11.4	11.5	13.0	173	138	247
Idaho	4	4	4	14.3	13.0	15.0	57	52	60
Wyo.	7	6	7	10.1	10.0	11.0	71	60	77
Colo.	44	46	37	8.4	6.0	3.5	374	276	130
N.Mex.	5	5	5	8.8	10.0	8.0	44	50	40
Utah	7	6	7	9.6	9.0	8.0	68	54	56
Wash.	14	23	38	11.4	11.0	11.5	155	253	437
Oreg.	25	18	18	13.3	11.5	12.0	340	207	216
Calif.	9	8	8	11.4	13.0	11.0	108	104	88
U.S.	1,740	1,718	2,168	12.1	13.8	11.9	21,097	23,688	25,786

## ALL SPRING WHEAT

State	Production			State	Production		
	Average	Indicated	Indicated		Average	Indicated	Indicated
	1944-53	1954	1955		1944-53	1954	1955
	1/	1/	1/		1/	1/	1/
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
Wis.	1,384	775	588	Wyo.	1,496	663	1,344
Minn.	17,983	9,296	10,767	Colo.	2,172	710	563
Iowa	224	342	285	N.Mex.	286	243	273
N.Dak.	131,707	69,896	104,812	Utah	2,609	2,370	2,370
S.Dak.	38,439	22,404	18,581	Nev.	374	243	192
Nebr.	907	423	240	Wash.	14,217	8,456	4,128
Mont.	51,906	42,952	45,198	Oreg.	5,252	3,290	3,525
Idaho	17,480	16,281	13,120	U.S.	286,683	179,044	205,991

1/Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.



CONDITION JUNE 1										
State	All hay		Alfalfa hay		Clover and timothy hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average:	1955	Average:	1955	Average:	1955	Average:	1955	Average:	1955
	1944-53:		1944-53:		1944-53:		1944-53:		1944-53:	
P e r c e n t										
Maine	90	95	87	95	90	94	---	---	88	97
N.H.	91	91	90	84	92	90	---	---	90	91
Vt.	92	89	90	87	91	91	---	---	92	92
Mass.	92	82	92	80	92	82	---	---	91	85
R.I.	92	90	92	88	92	88	---	---	92	92
Conn.	91	82	94	86	93	83	---	---	91	84
N.Y.	88	79	90	84	88	79	---	---	90	82
N.J.	89	74	89	78	89	73	---	---	91	71
Pa.	89	73	90	79	89	72	---	---	91	77
Ohio	88	89	89	91	88	88	---	---	91	92
Ind.	87	90	88	92	87	89	---	---	92	93
Ill.	86	92	90	94	86	92	---	---	91	94
Mich.	86	82	87	83	86	81	---	---	88	84
Wis.	86	85	88	88	85	83	88	88	86	86
Minn.	82	72	83	72	82	75	80	70	82	69
Iowa	88	92	91	94	88	91	90	84	91	92
Mo.	86	88	89	92	88	83	88	83	89	87
N.Dak.	77	71	80	75	---	---	76	70	75	72
S.Dak.	84	50	86	51	---	---	83	49	84	48
Nebr.	85	59	87	55	88	61	84	61	86	56
Kans.	84	65	83	62	86	72	86	72	86	69
Del.	89	78	89	79	89	78	---	---	92	77
Md.	88	78	89	79	86	75	---	---	90	82
Va.	87	78	90	76	86	76	---	---	91	83
W.Va.	86	82	88	87	87	84	---	---	88	86
N.C.	82	80	86	83	82	82	---	---	83	81
S.C.	75	77	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	79
Ga.	78	75	83	78	81	78	---	---	80	76
Fla.	74	76	---	---	---	---	---	---	74	69
Ky.	87	89	88	92	88	90	---	---	91	93
Tenn.	83	83	86	81	83	80	---	---	88	89
Ala.	79	75	84	76	80	79	---	---	82	77
Miss.	79	77	80	90	80	77	---	---	83	82
Ark.	82	83	84	89	83	82	83	81	87	89
La.	80	77	83	87	80	80	---	---	82	77
Okla.	80	73	78	70	---	---	86	73	84	70
Texas	79	73	85	72	---	---	83	72	79	66
Mont.	82	92	85	92	87	88	81	90	81	91
Idaho	87	89	88	89	90	87	87	88	89	85
Wyo.	87	81	87	84	89	85	88	78	85	73
Colo.	85	78	85	74	88	86	84	80	84	55
N.Mex.	83	89	84	80	81	88	63	82	65	70
Ariz.	88	76	88	74	---	---	---	---	79	57
Utah	86	83	84	82	88	83	89	82	86	74
Nev.	85	72	83	77	89	66	84	60	82	73
Wash.	87	80	87	80	88	80	83	73	88	80
Oreg.	87	83	89	84	90	85	84	75	89	85
Calif.	85	83	88	85	---	---	80	63	78	77
U.S.	85	79	87	78	87	83	82	67	86	78

PEACHES				
Production 1/				
State	Average	1953	1954	Indicated
	1944-53			1955
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s				
N.H.	10	15	4	13
Mass.	65	88	59	79
R.I.	16	24	17	16
Conn.	141	160	134	145
N.Y.	1,337	1,247	1,010	1,300
N.J.	1,629	1,886	1,910	2,000
Pa.	2,189	2,080	2,550	2,320
Ohio	929	840	1,000	952
Ind.	509	434	546	158
Ill.	1,684	1,080	1,210	83
Mich.	3,744	2,870	2,550	2,200
Mo.	575	342	500	177
Kans.	104	52	130	106
Del.	204	141	116	111
Md.	480	379	502	448
Va.	1,533	1,240	1,200	315
W.Va.	546	454	682	566
N.C.	1,742	1,180	1,150	2/
S.C.	3,592	3,536	3,350	2/
Ga.	3,612	3,312	2,800	2/
Fla.	46	18	12	2/
Ky.	461	280	380	2/
Tenn.	478	243	355	2/
Ala.	786	1,000	1,130	2/
Miss.	572	608	276	2/
Ark.	1,901	1,836	984	2/
La.	149	179	70	2/
Okla.	408	402	78	2/
Texas	1,064	1,183	180	2/
Idaho	302	196	265	400
Colo.	1,751	3/1,312	3/2,230	2,212
N.Mex.	176	40	300	120
Utah	636	398	3/ 584	500
Wash.	1,875	1,670	1,500	2,500
Oreg.	572	496	300	676
Calif., all	32,948	3/33,252	3/31,252	30,628
Clingstone 4/	21,527	3/22,626	3/19,251	19,835
Freestone	11,422	10,626	12,001	10,793
U.S.	68,767	64,473	61,316	48,025

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1953 and 1954, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1953 - Arkansas, 110; 1954 - Illinois, 73. 2/The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few peaches may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time. 3/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1953 - Colorado, 53; California Clingstone, 1,083; 1954 - Colorado, 100; Utah, 117; California Clingstone, 833. 4/Mainly for canning.



## PEARS

State	Average 1944-53	Production 1/ 1953      1954		Indicated 1955
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	41	45	22	47
Conn.	48	50	42	54
N.Y.	548	462	285	450
Pa.	225	151	185	175
Ohio	196	145	150	153
Ind.	111	70	72	58
Ill.	245	226	216	172
Mich.	781	1,260	820	800
Mo.	155	99	125	70
Kans.	74	34	62	40
Va.	143	74	125	20
W.Va.	58	36	81	36
N.C.	164	134	125	3/
S.C.	75	59	37	3/
Ga.	278	225	160	3/
Fla.	128	87	90	3/
Ky.	94	82	101	3/
Tenn.	115	105	151	3/
Ala.	181	117	116	3/
Miss.	220	189	110	3/
Ark.	132	102	59	3/
La.	148	110	79	3/
Okla.	122	129	31	3/
Texas	306	325	105	3/
Idaho	60	52	59	75
Colorado	180	150	270	190
Utah	168	84	320	130
Washington, all	6,853	6,470	5,620	7,300
Bartlett	5,039	4,680	4,120	5,300
Other	1,814	1,790	1,500	2,000
Oregon, all	5,480	2/5,925	4,065	7,194
Bartlett	2,147	2,367	1,500	2,794
Other	3,332	2/3,558	2,565	4,400
California, all	13,622	12,084	16,751	13,709
Bartlett	11,918	10,251	14,918	11,959
Other	1,704	1,833	1,833	1,750
U. S.	30,950	29,081	30,434	30,673

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes 75,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few pears may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/ Average: 1952 : 1953 : Indic.: Average: 1954 : 1955				Condition June 1 (New Crop) 1/ Average: 1954 : 1955		
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
<b>ORANGES:</b>							
Calif., all	46,385	46,030	32,460	39,200	82	84	80
Navels and Misc. 2/	17,080	16,630	14,460	15,700	81	80	82
Valencias	29,305	29,400	18,000	23,500	82	87	79
Fla., all	58,580	72,200	91,300	88,800	69	71	65
Temples	3/ 1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400	---	---	---
Other Early & Midseason	31,381	40,600	48,000	49,400	70	71	65
Valencias	26,290	29,900	41,100	37,000	69	70	65
Texas, all	3,211	1,000	900	1,500	56	81	59
Early & Midseason 2/	2,035	700	675	1,100	3/51	82	59
Valencias	1,176	300	225	400	3/48	78	58
Ariz., all	1,016	900	1,170	1,150	73	77	72
Navels & Misc. 2/	516	400	550	650	3/69	74	69
Valencias	500	500	620	500	3/73	79	75
La., all 2/	271	50	100	185	65	62	65
5 States 4/	109,464	120,180	125,930	130,835	76	79	73
Total Early & Midseason 5/	52,193	60,080	65,985	69,435	---	---	---
Total Valencias	57,271	60,100	59,945	61,400	---	---	---
<b>TANGERINES:</b>							
Florida	4,410	4,900	5,000	5,200	63	68	57
All oranges & tangerines:							
5 States 4/	113,874	125,080	130,930	136,035	---	---	---
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>							
Fla., all	30,340	32,500	42,000	35,000	64	59	62
Seedless	14,170	17,100	21,900	20,000	66	64	62
Other	16,170	15,400	20,100	15,000	62	54	63
Texas, all	13,631	400	1,200	2,500	50	79	49
Ariz., all	3,260	3,000	2,670	2,500	75	77	72
Calif., all	2,803	2,460	2,500	2,420	82	83	80
Desert Valleys	1,061	830	1,050	920	82	84	74
Other	1,742	1,630	1,450	1,500	82	82	80
4 States 4/	50,034	38,360	48,370	42,420	61	69	59
<b>LEMONS:</b>							
Calif. 4/	12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800	78	80	81
<b>LIMES:</b>							
Fla. 4/	230	320	370	380	75	79	83
June 1 forecast of 1955 crop Florida limes	---	---	---	400	---	---	---

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Short-time average.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.



## APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, AND WALNUTS

Crop	Average	1953	1954	Indicated
and State	1944-53			1955

Tons

## Fresh Basis

## APRICOTS:

California	211,500	230,000	139,000	230,000
Washington	18,000	12,200	11,300	22,500
Utah	4,900	800	5,100	5,000
3 States	234,400	243,000	155,400	257,500

## PLUMS:

California	80,700	2/ 86,000	2/72,000	77,000
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## Dry Basis

## PRUNES: 3/

California	173,900	146,000	179,000	138,000
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## WALNUTS:

California	64,990	54,800	66,000	71,000
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1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Prunes, California, 4,500 (dry basis).

2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1953-7,000; 1954-4,000.

3/In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Average	1954	1955
and State	1944-53		

## Percent

## PLUMS:

Michigan	63	59	35
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## PRUNES:

Idaho	72	49	97
Washington, all	64	53	86
Eastern Washington	71	50	89
Western Washington	49	60	78
Oregon, all	53	42	85
Eastern Oregon	64	11	92
Western Oregon	51	50	83

## GRAPES:

California, all	84	75	87
Wine varieties	81	80	81
Table varieties	84	79	87
Raisin varieties	84	72	90

## OTHER CROPS:

California:			
Figs	82	82	90
Olives	75	72	53
Almonds	65	68	57
Washington:			
Filberts	59	57	70
Oregon:			
Filberts	75	67	78
Florida:			
Avocados	64	64	72

## CHERRIES

Production 1/ Sweet varieties					Indicated 1955
State	Average 1944-52	1953	1954		
T o n s					
N.Y.	3,210	3,200	5,400	5,700	
Pa.	1,140	500	1,100	1,000	
Ohio	407	370	390	360	
Mich.	5,960	9,100	8,900	6,300	
4 Great Lakes States					
	10,717	13,170	15,790	13,360	
Mont.	955	2,020	1,900	2,370	
Idaho	2,841	1,380	2,800	3,800	
Colo.	508	130	1,050	660	
Utah	3,279	1,150	5,300	3,800	
Wash.	23,615	21,650	22,500	25,500	
Oreg.	21,010	25,500	25,400	35,600	
Calif.	31,180	27,000	23,200	36,000	
7 Western States	82,388	78,830	82,150	107,730	
11 States	94,105	92,000	97,940	121,090	

## Sour Varieties 2/

Mont.	284	180	310	380
Idaho	536	450	1,000	1,040
Colo.	2,750	750	1,700	1,980
Utah	2,275	1,150	2,900	2,100
Wash.	3,255	2,350	2,600	3,300
Oreg.	2,530	3,100	3,400	3,800
6 Western States	11,630	7,980	11,910	12,600

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

## SUGAR, BEET PULP, AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES 1/

Product	Average: 1953 : 1954 :			Product	Average: 1953 : 1954 :		
	1943-52:	1953	1954		1943-52:	1953	1954
Thousand short tons				Thousand short tons			
Sugar, raw value:							
Sugar beet	1,468	1,816	2,043	Sugar beet pulp:			
Sugarcane	480	630	610	Molasses	182	324	2/
Total	1,948	2,446	2,653	Dried	91	100	2/
Sugar, refined basis:				Wet	1,426	1,641	2/
Sugar beet	1,372	1,697	1,909	Molasses:			
Sugarcane	448	589	570	Sugar beet	40,328	47,628	2/
Total	1,820	2,286	2,479	Sugarcane:			
				Edible	7,056	2,958	2,820
				Blackstrap 3/	38,949	49,075	45,769

1/Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS. 2/Not available. 3/80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.



## SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52			1943-52			1943-52		
	Acres			Acres			Short tons		
Ohio	22,000	15,800	18,000	17,600	13,800	15,200	9.7	12.9	16.2
Mich.	81,100	55,700	76,600	67,600	48,300	64,100	8.9	11.8	12.0
Wis.	13,300	9,800	13,900	11,300	8,900	11,100	9.7	9.4	12.2
Minn.	44,800	68,700	76,000	40,600	63,800	72,500	9.9	10.5	11.3
N.Dak.	21,900	36,400	38,200	19,900	34,800	37,100	10.2	9.5	11.3
S.Dak.	5,600	5,100	6,600	4,900	4,700	6,000	10.4	8.3	12.5
Nebr.	58,800	55,200	67,500	53,600	51,700	60,100	12.7	15.3	13.1
Kans.	6,800	5,600	6,800	5,800	4,900	6,100	9.9	6.1	10.2
Mont.	66,700	45,300	55,500	61,100	43,600	54,100	11.7	13.4	12.6
Idaho	75,500	82,500	93,400	66,600	75,200	89,100	16.7	19.4	17.6
Wyo.	34,200	35,600	39,600	31,600	33,900	36,300	12.2	14.9	13.1
Colo.	143,900	121,300	151,400	132,600	115,500	115,100	14.1	16.9	14.4
Utah	35,400	28,400	35,800	32,800	26,800	33,100	14.4	16.2	16.2
Wash.	16,900	32,400	35,500	15,500	31,200	34,200	20.6	23.2	22.3
Oreg.	19,000	17,600	18,600	16,900	16,800	17,900	19.1	23.0	21.7
Calif. 1/	142,500	174,900	224,600	131,500	167,400	218,600	17.5	19.6	21.2
Other States 2/	7,400	4,300	5,600	6,300	3,800	4,900	10.9	14.5	14.5
U.S.	795,900	794,600	963,600	716,100	745,100	875,500	13.7	16.2	16.1

Other States 2/									
Indiana	900	200	60	670	150	60	9.9	12.0	15.0
Illinois	2,210	1,460	2,060	2,000	1,390	1,850	13.4	16.5	19.7
Iowa	1,600	750	1,480	1,360	650	1,110	9.3	12.2	6.8
Texas	1,890	1,490	1,360	1,560	1,220	1,350	11.0	16.3	15.0
New Mexico	520	440	650	420	370	550	3/6.1	7.3	10.2

State	Production			Season av. price per		Value of		
	Average	1953	1954	ton rec'd by farmers 4/		production		
	1943-52			1953	1954	1953	1954	
	Thousand short tons			Dollars		Thousand dollars		
Ohio	172	178	247	12.20	---	2,172	---	---
Mich.	606	570	771	12.70	---	7,239	---	---
Wis.	109	84	135	9.90	---	832	---	---
Minn.	400	670	819	11.40	---	7,638	---	---
N.Dak.	201	330	418	11.30	---	3,729	---	---
S.Dak.	49	39	75	11.70	---	456	---	---
Nebr.	677	789	786	11.80	---	9,310	---	---
Kans.	57	30	62	11.10	---	333	---	---
Mont.	709	586	683	11.90	---	6,973	---	---
Idaho	1,120	1,459	1,569	11.30	---	16,487	---	---
Wyo.	387	504	475	11.30	---	5,695	---	---
Colo.	1,864	1,956	1,654	11.70	---	22,885	---	---
Utah	473	435	535	11.50	---	5,002	---	---
Wash.	324	723	761	11.40	---	8,242	---	---
Oreg.	324	387	389	10.90	---	4,218	---	---
Calif. 1/	2,334	3,289	4,641	11.70	---	38,481	---	---
Other States 2/	71	55	71	12.20	---	672	---	---
U.S.	9,877	12,084	14,091	11.60	11.10	140,364	156,410	---

Other States 2/									
Indiana	5.2	1.8	.9	12.50	---	22	---	---	---
Illinois	27.2	22.9	36.5	12.30	---	282	---	---	---
Iowa	12.4	7.9	7.5	11.70	---	92	---	---	---
Texas	19.3	19.9	20.2	12.20	---	243	---	---	---
New Mexico	2.7	2.7	5.6	12.20	---	33	---	---	---

1/Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/Sum of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/Short-time average. 4/Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments excluding abandonment and deficiency payments amounted to \$2.33 per ton in 1953 and approximately \$2.35 in 1954.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED									
State	Acreage			Yield of cane			Cane		
	harvested			per acre			production		
	Average:	1953	1954	Average:	1953	1954	Average:	1953	1954
	1943-52:			1943-52:			1943-52:		
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
For sugar:									
Louisiana	261.0	280	245	19.0	20.6	23.0	4,961	5,759	5,625
Florida	34.3	44.5	38.6	30.5	32.7	32.6	1,054	1,453	1,258
Total	295.3	324.5	283.6	20.4	22.2	24.3	6,015	7,212	6,883
For seed:									
Louisiana	21.7	19	25	19.0	20.6	23.0	410	391	575
Florida	1.1	.5	.7	30.5	32.7	32.6	34	16	23
Total	22.8	19.5	25.7	19.6	20.9	23.3	443	407	598
For sugar and seed:									
Louisiana	282.7	299	270	19.0	20.6	23.0	5,370	6,150	6,200
Florida	35.4	45	39.3	30.5	32.6	32.6	1,088	1,469	1,281
U. S. Total	318.1	344	309.3	20.3	22.1	24.2	6,458	7,619	7,481

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE									
State	Season average price per			Value of					
	ton received by farmers 1/			production					
	1953		1954	1953		1954			
	Dollars			Thousand dollars					
For sugar:									
Louisiana	7.10		6.71	40,889		37,744			
Florida	7.85		8.00	11,406		10,064			
Total	7.25		6.95	52,295		47,808			
For sugar and seed:									
Louisiana	7.10		6.71	43,665		41,602			
Florida	7.85		8.00	11,532		10,248			
U. S. Total	7.24		6.93	55,197		51,850			

1/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments excluding abandonment and deficiency payments amounted to \$1.19 per ton in 1953 and approximately \$1.22 in 1954.

PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR 1/					
Product	Unit	Louisiana	Florida	United States	
Sugar production, raw value:	Thous. short:				
Total - Av. 1943-52	tons	382	98	480	
1953	"	479	151	630	
1954	"	478	132	610	
Per ton of cane:					
Av. 1943-52	Pounds	154	184	159	
1953	"	166	208	175	
1954	"	170	210	177	
Molasses production:					
Blackstrap 2/ Av. 1943-52:	Thousand	32,015	6,934	38,949	
1953	gallons	40,000	9,075	49,075	
1954	"	37,829	7,940	45,769	
Edible - Av. 1943-52:	"	7,056	-----	7,056	
1953	"	2,958	-----	2,958	
1954	"	2,820	-----	2,820	

1/ Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS.

2/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.



MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS <sup>1/</sup>

State		Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow			
and		June 1, Av.	June 1,	June 1,	June 1, Av.	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,
Division:		1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955	
		P o u n d s			P o u n d s			
Maine		19.5	22.9	23.7	5.2	5.8	5.4	
N.H.		20.6	25.2	25.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	
Vt.		22.6	24.8	25.6	4.7	4.3	4.5	
Mass.		22.6	24.4	26.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	
Conn.		22.0	25.9	25.1	5.2	6.2	5.8	
N.Y.		27.2	28.5	28.6	5.3	5.3	5.7	
N.J.		25.5	25.8	26.8	6.3	6.2	7.0	
Pa.		24.0	25.2	26.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	
N.Atl.		24.62	26.17	26.92	5.4	5.6	5.8	
Ohio		22.2	24.2	25.7	4.6	4.9	5.4	
Ind.		20.6	22.5	24.6	4.4	5.0	5.2	
Ill.		21.4	23.6	24.2	4.6	5.0	5.3	
Mich.		24.8	26.7	27.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	
Wis.		26.0	27.1	28.7	4.4	5.1	4.4	
E.N.Cent.		23.94	25.74	27.11	4.6	5.0	4.9	
Minn.		24.1	25.8	26.4	3.9	4.6	4.1	
Iowa		21.7	23.5	23.6	4.5	5.5	5.0	
Mo.		16.3	16.6	17.3	3.4	3.7	4.3	
N.Dak.		20.0	21.4	22.3	3.6	4.2	4.4	
S.Dak.		18.2	19.6	19.3	2.5	3.0	3.6	
Nebr.		20.1	22.7	22.5	3.6	3.6	4.7	
Kans.		18.4	21.0	20.2	3.8	4.6	4.7	
W.N.Cent.		20.19	22.06	22.33	3.8	4.4	4.4	
Md.		20.6	21.0	21.5	5.5	6.0	5.6	
Va.		16.4	17.4	18.9	3.5	4.0	4.7	
W.Va.		15.5	15.9	17.1	2.5	3.0	2.9	
N.C.		15.1	15.9	16.0	3.9	4.6	5.0	
S.C.		12.5	13.9	14.6	3.4	3.7	4.2	
Ga.		10.8	11.4	11.2	3.3	4.2	4.4	
S.Atl.		15.40	15.60	16.44	3.6	4.2	4.6	
Ky.		15.4	15.7	16.4	2.8	3.4	3.5	
Tenn.		13.9	13.7	14.1	3.0	3.3	3.8	
Ala.		10.7	10.0	10.3	3.2	3.2	3.8	
Miss.		9.4	9.7	9.4	2.1	2.9	2.8	
Ark.		10.9	12.0	11.8	2.2	3.2	3.4	
Okla.		13.4	13.8	14.6	2.8	2.9	4.2	
Texas		10.3	9.6	9.8	3.3	3.7	3.8	
S.Cent.		12.10	12.54	12.95	2.8	3.2	3.5	
Mont.		20.4	21.6	22.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	
Idaho		23.4	24.8	25.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	
Wyo.		20.1	21.6	20.4	2.9	4.0	4.2	
Colo.		20.0	21.2	20.1	4.6	4.9	5.5	
Utah		22.6	24.3	22.9	3.6	3.3	4.8	
Wash.		25.3	25.7	25.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	
Oreg.		23.0	23.5	22.0	4.3	4.1	4.4	
Calif.		24.1	24.8	24.9	4.4	5.0	4.0	
West.		22.89	23.93	23.56	4.1	4.4	4.3	
U.S.		19.99	21.33	21.93	4.02	4.47	4.58	

<sup>1/</sup>Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

<sup>2/</sup>Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

## MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during May 1954	Number of layers on hand during May 1955	Eggs per 100 layers 1954	Eggs per 100 layers 1955	Total eggs produced During May 1954	Total eggs produced During May 1955	Jan. - May incl. 1954	Jan. - May incl. 1955
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions		
Maine	3,115	3,520	1,854	1,934	58	68	303	336
N.H.	2,248	2,141	1,829	1,851	41	40	204	199
Vt.	786	718	2,046	1,990	16	14	79	71
Mass.	4,200	3,838	1,829	1,919	77	74	415	384
R.I.	462	434	1,814	1,876	8	8	44	43
Conn.	3,352	3,279	1,671	1,755	56	58	300	305
N.Y.	11,484	11,916	1,786	1,894	205	226	1,029	1,104
N.J.	14,262	15,114	1,736	1,779	248	269	1,228	1,309
Pa.	19,516	20,689	1,848	1,897	361	392	1,841	1,934
N.Atl.	59,425	61,649	1,801	1,864	1,070	1,149	5,443	5,685
Ohio	14,515	15,003	1,860	1,891	270	284	1,344	1,390
Ind.	14,542	14,417	1,928	1,981	280	286	1,373	1,390
Ill.	16,510	17,687	1,891	1,959	312	346	1,561	1,627
Mich.	8,732	8,778	1,841	1,897	161	167	792	790
Wis.	10,588	10,888	1,854	1,959	196	213	997	1,049
E.N.Cent.	64,887	66,773	1,879	1,941	1,219	1,296	6,067	6,246
Minn.	18,865	19,715	1,879	1,947	354	384	1,856	1,928
Iowa	23,713	24,286	1,996	2,071	473	503	2,344	2,436
Mo.	14,666	14,297	1,931	1,987	283	284	1,367	1,265
N.Dak.	3,115	3,146	1,959	1,990	61	63	282	272
S.Dak.	7,018	7,422	1,953	1,987	137	147	654	685
Nebr.	9,214	9,680	2,003	2,052	185	199	908	945
Kans.	9,382	9,662	1,941	2,003	182	194	894	908
W.N.Cent.	85,973	88,208	1,948	2,011	1,675	1,774	8,305	8,439
Del.	798	770	1,814	1,814	14	14	70	67
Md.	3,051	3,092	1,866	1,863	57	58	266	274
Va.	6,156	6,154	1,789	1,810	110	111	537	545
W.Va.	2,660	2,758	1,934	1,934	51	53	229	239
N.C.	7,762	7,982	1,764	1,817	137	145	677	673
S.C.	3,268	3,376	1,665	1,745	54	59	260	274
Ga.	5,537	5,926	1,671	1,752	93	104	438	498
Fla.	2,512	2,497	1,829	1,817	46	45	227	223
S.Atl.	31,744	32,555	1,770	1,809	562	589	2,704	2,793
Ky.	7,208	7,788	1,829	1,869	132	146	637	672
Tenn.	5,970	6,018	1,686	1,730	101	104	481	479
Ala.	4,787	5,144	1,693	1,705	81	88	361	390
Miss.	4,702	4,486	1,655	1,606	78	72	356	334
Ark.	4,960	5,140	1,773	1,798	88	92	369	376
La.	2,782	2,733	1,612	1,618	45	44	198	198
Okla.	5,578	5,782	1,869	1,910	104	110	506	508
Texas	16,518	16,001	1,792	1,804	296	289	1,381	1,400
S.Cent.	52,505	53,092	1,762	1,780	925	945	4,289	4,357
Mont.	1,254	1,202	1,866	1,922	23	23	112	111
Idaho	1,444	1,322	1,959	1,962	28	26	141	130
Wyo.	532	487	1,941	1,975	10	10	50	47
Colo.	2,010	1,944	1,925	1,913	39	37	180	173
N.Mex.	714	700	1,804	1,863	13	13	61	58
Ariz.	468	492	1,848	1,814	9	9	41	44
Utah	2,153	2,246	1,876	1,860	40	42	198	200
Nev.	129	134	1,934	1,891	2	3	10	12
Wash.	3,746	3,644	1,913	1,897	72	69	350	359
Oreg.	2,656	2,708	1,897	1,910	50	52	253	264
Calif.	20,728	21,250	1,872	1,897	388	403	1,822	1,924
West.	35,834	36,129	1,881	1,902	674	687	3,218	3,322
U.S.	330,368	338,406	1,854	1,903	6,125	6,440	30,026	30,842





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